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Whitehall, August 19.

Journal of the Landing of His Majesty's Forces on the Island of Cape Breton, and of the Siege of Louisbourg, extracted from Major General Amherst's Letters to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated June 11 and 23, and July 6, 23 and 27.

ON the 28th of May I had the good Fortune to meet Admiral Boscawen with the Fleet and the Troops coming out of the Harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant General Bragg's Regiment, from the Bay of Fundy, joined the Fleet this Day.

The 29th we had fine Weather; the Ships kept well together; the Whole consisted of 157 Sail. The Dublin went very sickly into Halifax.

The 30th the Wind blew hard in the Afternoon; the Ships were greatly dispersed.

The 31st the Wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh.

The 1st of June Capt. Rous in the Sutherland came from off the Harbour of Louisbourg, said, two Ships had got in the 30th; that there were 13 Sail in the Harbour. We saw the Entrance of Gabarus at Night.

The 2d it was foggy in the Morning; about Twelve saw Louisbourg and the Ships in the Harbour. The Fleet, with about a Third of the Troops, anchored in Gabarus Bay; and this Evening, with Brigadier Generals Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitred the Shore as near as we could, and made a Disposition for Landing in three Places the next Morning, in case the Troops arrived.

The Enemy had a Chain of Posts from Cape Noir to the Flat Point, and Irregulars from thence to the Bottom of the Bay; some Works thrown up at the Places which appeared practicable to land at, and some Batteries.

On the 3d most of the Transports came in this Morning, all was prepared for Landing; but the Surff on Shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This Day Brigadier General Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which Place I have left Colonel Monckton to command. As one Bay was found to have less Surff than the others, a Disposition was made to land the next Morning in one Place instead of Three.

The 4th the Wind and Surff were so very high, that Admiral Boscawen told me it was impracticable to land.

The 5th a great Swell and Fog in the Morning, and the Admiral declared it still impracticable to land.

The 6th an Appearance of Change of Weather, in the Morning early: I was resolved to seize the first Opportunity; the Signal was made to prepare to to land between five and six o'Clock, and at Eight all the Men were in the Boats: The Fog came on again, and the Swell encreased during the Time the Men were getting into the Boats, and the Admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the Troops on Board their respective Ships, first acquainting them with the Reason for so doing.

The 7th the Weather bad in the Morning; in the Afternoon the Swell rather decreased, and gave us great Hopes of Landing at Day-break the next Morning, for which Orders were given; and Bragg's Regiment, who were in a Number of Sloops, to sail under Convoy, by the Mouth of the Harbour, to Lorembec; sending at the same Time a Proportion of Artillery destined for the Light House Point, with Orders to make all the Show they could of Landing, but not to land till further Orders, intending to draw the Enemy's Attention on that Side.

From the 2d to this Time, the Enemy has been Reinforcing their Posts, adding to their Works, cannonading and throwing Shells at the Ships, and making all the Preparations they can to oppose our Landing. Seven Transports were now missing with Troops on Board, Three of which came in at Night. The Admiral gave all necessary Orders for the Frigates to cover our Landing.

On the 8th the Troops were assembled in the Boats before Break of Day, in three Divisions; and Commodore Durell having viewed the Coast by Order of the Admiral, and given me his Opinion the Troops might land, without Danger from the Surff, in the Bay on our Left, the Kennington and Halifax Snow began the Fire on the Left, followed by the Grammont, Diana and Shannon Frigates in the Center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the Right. When the Fire had continued about a Quarter of an Hour, the Boats upon the Left rowed into the Shore, under the Command of Brigadier General Wolfe, whose Detachment was composed of the four eldest Companies of Grenadiers, followed by the Light Infantry, (a Corps of 550 Men, chosen as Marksmen from the different Regiments, serve as Irregulars, and are commanded by Major Scott, who was Major of Brigade) and the Companies of Rangers, supported by the Highland Regiment, and those by the 8 remaining Companies of Grenadiers.

The Division on the Right, under the Command of Brigadier General Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, Lascelles, Monckton, Forbes, Anstruther and Webb, and rowed to our Right by the White Point, as if intending to force a Landing there.

The Center Division, under the Command of Brigadier General Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same Time, a Show of Landing at the Fresh Water Cove. This drew the Enemy's Attention to every Part, and prevented their Troops, posted along the Coast, from joining those on their Right.

The Enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a Shot, till the Boats were near in Shore, and then directed the whole Fire of their Cannon and Musketry upon them. The Surff was so great, that a Place could hardly be found to get a Boat on Shore. Notwithstanding the Fire of the Enemy, and the Violence of the Surff, Brigadier Wolfe pursued his Point, and landed just at their Left of the Cove, took Post, attacked the Enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many Boats overset, several broke to Pieces, and all the Men jumped into the Water to get on Shore.

So soon as the left Division was landed, the first Detachments of the Center rowed at a proper Time to the Left, and followed; then the Remainder of the Center Division, as fast as the Boats could fetch them from the Ships; and the right Division followed the Center in like Manner.

It took up a great deal of Time to land the Troops; the Enemy's Retreat, or rather Flight, was through the roughest and worse Ground I ever saw; and the Pursuit ended with a Cannonading from the Town, which was so far of Use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it: On which the Regiments marched to their Ground, and lay on their Arms. The Wind encreased, and we could not get any Thing on Shore.

The Loss of His Majesty's Troops at Landing is, Capt. Baillie and Lieut. Cuthbert, of the Highland Regiment; Lieut. Nicholson of mine, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 38 Men killed, 21 were of my Regiment, (the Grenadiers) of which 8 were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on Shore.

Five Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 51 Men wounded; and of the five Companies of Rangers, 1 Ensign and 3 Private killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the Enemy's Side, 2 Captains of Grenadiers, and 2 Lieutenants, are Prisoners; 1 Officer killed, and an Indian Chief: Several Men likewise killed; and, I imagine, about 70 Men taken Prisoners: They were sent on Board as fast as possible. By some of the Prisoners I had Intelligence, that M. St. Julien, Colonel, commanded in the Cove: That there were

were 5 Battalions in the Town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambiſe, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three firſt Regiments wintered in Louiſbourg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long ſince with Part of the Fleet, and Cambiſe the Night before we landed.

We took from the Enemy three 24 Pounders, ſeven 9 Pounders, and ſeven 6 Pounders, 2 Mortars, and 14 Swivels; all which were placed along the Shore, to prevent our Landing; with Ammunition Tools, and Stores of all Kinds.

The 9th Lieutenant General Bragg's Regiment returned in their Sloops from Lorembec. The Weather continued extremely bad; the Surff ſo great, that we could get only ſome of our Tents on Shore in the Afternoon.

The 10th the Surff ſtill continued, and it was with great Difficulty that we got any Thing on Shore.

The 11th the Weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 Pounders, which I had ordered on Shore immediately after the Troops, were now only landed, and ſome Artillery Stores with them.

On the 12th, from Intelligence I had received, that the Enemy had deſtroyed the Grand Battery, and called in their Out-Poſts, I detached Brigadier Wolfe with 1200 Men, 4 Companies of Grenadiers, 3 Companies of Rangers, and ſome Light Infantry, round the N. E. Harbour to the Light-Houſe Point, with an Intention to ſilence the Iſland Battery, and, at the ſame Time, to attempt to deſtroy the Ships in the Harbour; ſending, at the ſame Time by Sea, the Proportion of Artillery, Tools, &c. that had been ordered for this Service.

I received, this Day, a Report from Brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken Poſſeſſion of the Light-Houſe Point, and all the Poſts on that Side the Harbour, which the Enemy had abandoned, leaving ſeveral Cannon, which were rendered uſeleſs, Tools, &c. and a great Quantity of Fiſh at Lorembec. The Weather continued extremely bad; but we got ſome Tools on Shore this Night, ſo that, on the 13th, we began to make a Communication from the Right to the Left in Front of the Camp; and I ordered three Redoutes on the moſt advantageous Ground in the Front. A Party of the Enemy came out this Day towards our Camp, but were ſoon beat back by the Light Infantry, before two Picquets could well get up to their Aſſiſtance. We worked at three Redoutes in Front all Night.

The 14th the Enemy cannonaded us a great Part of the Day. The Surff ſtill continued ſo great, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty we could land any Thing. The Fleet, under the Command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared Yeſterday for the firſt Time, was in the Night blown off to Sea.

The 15th I ſent four more Mortars in a Sloop to the Light-houſe, but we could not get any Artillery landed on this Shore. At Night two Deſerters from the Voluntaires Etrangers came in; ſaid they had 5 killed and 40 wounded in the Skirmiſh on the 13th.

The 16th, the firſt fine Weather, we landed 12 Days Proviſion, and got many Things on Shore, but could not yet land any Artillery.

The 17th I got Colonel Baſtide on Horſeback, and, with Colonel Williamſon and Major M'Kellar, we reconnoitred the whole Ground as far as we could; and Colonel Baſtide was determined in his Opinion of making Approaches by the Green Hill, and confining the Deſtruction of the Ships in the Harbour, to the Light-Houſe Point, and the Batteries on that Side. I added two 8 Inch Mortars and three Royals to the Light-houſe Batteries.

The 18th we had fine Weather. Some Indians took three of the Tranſports Men at the Bottom of Gabarus Bay, who landed there contrary to Orders. The Road for the Artillery was puſhed on as faſt as poſſible. We got three 24 Pounders on Shore, though the Surff was great the Beginning of the Day.

The 19th the Batteries of the Light-Houſe were intended to have been opened this Night, but could not be got ready ſo ſoon. L'Echo, a French Frigate of 32 Guns, was brought in To-day; had got out of the Harbour the 13th at Night, and was bound to Quebec: By her we have Intelligence, that the Bizane got out the Day we landed, and the Comette ſince our Arrival off the Harbour.

The 20th the Iſland Battery and Ships fired at the Batteries on the Shore, who began their Fire this laſt Night. The Enemy burnt an old Ship at the Bottom of the Harbour.

The 21ſt very bad Weather, and the Surff high. The Enemy diſcovered us making the Road for the Artillery, and cannonaded us; threw ſome Shot into the Left of the Camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any Part. An advanced Redoute towards Green-Hill was thrown up this Night.

The 22d the bad Weather continued; we were employed on the Roads, and getting up a Block-houſe on the Left, by the Miray Road, to ſecure the Communication to the N. E. Harbour and Light-Houſe, and to hinder any Parties from going into the Town.

The 23d the Admiral aſſured me there were above a hundred boats loſt in landing the Troops and Proviſions. This Day fine Weather; and we now have on Shore twelve 24 Pounders, and ſix 12 Pounders. The Enemy fired a great deal from their Shipping and Iſland Battery, and they threw ſome Shot into the Left of the Camp. Colonel Meſſervey, and moſt of his Carpenters, taken ill of the Small-Pox, which is a very great Loſs to the Army. Gabions and Faſcines are landed, and carried forward as faſt as poſſible, to make an Epaulment to Green-Hill. The Batteries at the Light-Houſe fire with Succeſs againſt the Iſland Battery, and I hope will ſoon ſilence it.

On the 24th the Enemy fired on the Light-Houſe Batteries from the Town and Shipping, and on our advanced Redoute, which was finiſhed, they fired from the Town. Colonel Baſtide remained fixed in his Opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this Day in the Park of Artillery thirteen 24 Pounders, and ſeven 12 Pounders.

The 25th the Cannonading continued Night and Day: In the Evening the Iſland Battery was ſilenced; their own Fire had helped to break down Part of their Works: Faſcines and Gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill as faſt as poſſible. All the Men employed at Work, and making the neceſſary Communications. The Enemy fired a good deal at our advanced Redoute.

The 26th a ſmall Alarm on the Left of a Party that had advanced from the Town; had got up to the Block-houſe, which was not quite finiſhed. They had with them a Barrel of Pitch to ſet it on Fire: The Guard on it was not ſufficient to oppoſe a large Party; but a Detachment was ſent out ſo quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their Deſign, though two of the Men had been in the Block-houſe, and they were drove back into the Town very faſt. Three hundred Pioneers ordered to Green-hill. Admiral Boſcawen landed 200 Marines, and took the Poſt at Kennington Cove, which is a great Eaſe to the Army. I deſired of the Admiral four 32 Pounders and two 24 Pounders to leave at the Light-houſe, to keep the Iſland Battery in Ruin, that with a proper Number of Men intrenched there, Brigadier Wolfe, with his Detachment, might be able to come round the Harbour, bringing his Artillery with him; and to try to deſtroy the Shipping, and to advance towards the Weſt Gate.

The 27th one Braſs 24 Pounder was loſt in 12 Fathom Water, by ſlipping off the Catamaran, as they were coming from the Ship to land it. The Cannon I aſked of the Admiral were landed this Night at the Light-houſe.

The 28th a great many popping Shots and Cannonading. As the Poſt at Green-hill was covered, we began the Road over the Bog, and throwing up an Epaulement. Colonel Meſſervey and his Son both died this Day; and of his Company of Carpenters of 108 Men, all but 16 in the Small-Pox, who are Nurſes to the Sick. This is particularly unlucky at this Time.

The 29th Cannonading continued; the Frigate fired conſtantly at the Epaulement; we purſued working at the Road, which coſt a great deal of Labour: At Night the Enemy ſunk 4 Ships in the Harbour's Mouth; Apollo, a two-deck'd one, La Fidelle of 36 Guns, la Cheve, and la Biche, of 16 Guns each, and they cut off moſt of their Maſts. Remain in the Harbour five of the Line of Battle, and a Frigate of 36 Guns.

The

The 30th at Night some Firing at Kennington-Cove: The Marines thought they saw Indians: The Frigate fired all Night at the Epaulement, as the Men worked in the Night-time.

The 1st of July the Enemy creeped out in the Morning to get some old Palisades and Wood. Brigadier Wolfe and Major Scott's Light Infantry pushed them in with a very brisk Fire; and the Brigadier took Posts on the Hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the Shipping; we marched forward on the Right; forced the Enemy back to Cape Noir with a smart Fire.

The 2d the Epaulement and Road went on heavily, from the extreme Badness of the Ground: The Enemy continued their Cannonading, and threw some Shells; we skirmished all Day with Parties out of the Town.

The 3d a great Cannonading from the Town and Shipping on the Batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced Work on the Right, thrown up at 650 Yards from the Cover'd Way, with an Intention of erecting a Battery to destroy the Defences of the Place, it being pretty well on the Capital of the Citadel Bastion; and the Falling of the Ground from this Place, towards the Works, would hinder discovering as much of the Works as would be necessary to do them any considerable Damage. In the Evening the Sea Officers thought some of the Ships would try to get out of the Harbour. The Batteries on the Left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue.

The 4th a great Fog; when there were Glares of Light, the Cannonading began; 500 Men kept continually making Fascines.

The 5th very bad Weather; the Epaulement was hastened on as much as possible, it swallowed up an immense Number of Fascines, cost some Men, as the Frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing.

The 6th a Sloop sailed out of the Harbour with a Flag of Truce to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some Things to their wounded Officers and Prisoners.

The many Difficulties of landing every Thing in almost a continual Surff, the making of Roads, draining and passing of Bogs, and putting ourselves under Cover, render our Approach to the Place much longer than I could wish.

On the 7th we had very foggy Weather; Cannonading continued all Day, and a good deal of popping Shots from the advanced Posts.

The 8th I intended an Attack on some advanced Posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take Place. Col. Bastide got a Contusion by a Musket Ball on his Boot, which laid him up in the Gout.

The 9th, in the Night, the Enemy made a Sortie where Brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and tho' drunk, I am afraid rather surprised a Company of Grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by Lord Dundonald, who were posted in a Fleecke on the Right. Major Murray, who commanded three Companies of Grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the Enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's Grenadiers behaved very well on this Occasion. Lord Dundonald was killed, Lieutenant Tew wounded and taken Prisoner, Captain Bontein of the Engineers taken Prisoner: 1 Corporal, 3 Men killed, 1 Serjeant, 11 Men missing; 17 Men wounded: The Sortie was of five Picquets, supported by 600 Men; a Captain, Chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a Lieutenant wounded and taken Prisoner, 17 Men killed, 4 wounded and brought off Prisoners, besides what Wounded they carried into the Town, one of which, a Captain, died immediately. The Enemy sent out a Flag of Truce to bury their Dead, which when over, the Cannonading began again. The Frigate was so hurt, she hauled close to the Town; the Ships fired very much against Brigadier Wolfe's Batteries.

The 10th the Road at the Epaulement went on a little better; the Enemy fired a great deal, and threw many Shells.

The 11th a Waggoner was taken off by some Indians between the Block-house and the Left of the North-East Harbour.

The 12th it rained very hard all Night; not a Man in Detachment could have a dry Thread on; we made an advanced Work to Green-Hill; at Night the Waggoner who had been taken luckily made his Escape, said, they were 250 Canadians. The Citadel Bastion fired very smartly.

The 13th the Enemy threw a great many Shells; we perfected our Works as fast as we could; bad rainy Weather; the Enemy was at Work at Cape Noir to hinder us taking Possession near that Point, which is of no Consequence; some Deserters came in, said a Sloop from Miray got in three Days ago.

The 14th the Batteries were traced out last Night with an Intention to place twenty 24 Pounders, divided in four different Batteries, to destroy the Defences, and a Battery of 7 Mortars, with some 12 Pounders to ricochet the Works and the Town.

The 15th the Cannonading and Firing continued; the Enemy tried to throw some Shells into Camp, supposed to be intended against our Powder Magazine: At Ten at Night the Light-house Battery fired some Rockets as a Signal of Ships sailing out of the Harbour; Sir Charles Hardy answered it; the Frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's Fleet got under Sail and went to Sea. Before Day-break, Captain Sutherland, posted at the End of the North-East Harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of Firing; the Grenadiers of Brigadier Wolfe's Corps marched to sustain him, and all the Light Infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a Deserter from the Enemy, they were only 100 Men come from Miray, where they left Mons. de Boisbere, who had, on the other Side the Water, 300 Men with Boats to pass. Major Scott, with the Light Infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a Corps forward.

The 16th, towards Night, Brigadier Wolfe pushed on a Corps and took Possession of the Hills in the Front of the Barasoy, where we made a Lodgment; the Enemy fired very briskly from the Town and Shipping.

The 17th a great Fire continued from the Town and Shipping; we resolved to extend the Parallel from the Right to the Left. The fleet returned.

The 18th, all last Night the Enemy fired Musketry from the Covert-Way, and tried to throw Shells into the Camp.

The 19th I relieved the Trenches by Battalions, the 14 Battalions forming 3 Brigades; a smart Fire from the Covert-Way; the Batteries on the Left fired against the Bastion Dauphine with great Success.

The 21st one of the Ships in the Harbour had some Powder blown up in her, made a great Explosion, and set the Ship on Fire, which soon caught the Sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole Time, to try to hinder the Boats and People from the Town to get to their Assistance; the Entreprennant, Capricieux, and Superp were the three burned Ships; the Prudent and Bienfaisant remained.

The 22d two Batteries on the Right opened with thirteen 24 Pounders, and another of 7 Mortars, and fired with great Success; the Enemy fired very well from the Town for some Time, and threw their Shells into our Works. Our Shells put the Citadel in Flames. I ordered Colonel Williamson to confine his Fire as much as he could to the Defences of the Place, that we might not destroy the Houses. A Lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his Rounds on an advanced Post, lost his Way, and was taken Prisoner near Cape Noir. A Battery was begun on the Left for four 24 Pounders.

The 23d the Cohorns were used at Night, and the French Mortars sent to throw Stones from the Trenches. The Enemy fired all Sorts of old Iron, and any Stuff they could pick up. Colonel Bastide was out to Day for the first Time since he received the Contusion. Our Batteries fired with great Success. This Night the Shells set fire to the Barracks, and they burnt with great Violence.

On the 24th the Fire was very brisk on our Side, and the Enemy's decreased. The Admiral gave me 400 Seamen to help work at the Batteries, &c. and 200 Miners added to a Corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick Work of it, and they were immediately employed. The 4 Gun Battery opened, and another of 5 erecting. One of the Men of War in the Harbour, the Bienfaisant, fired at our Trenches at High Water, and the Citadel and Bastion Dauphine fired against the 4 Gun Battery; but our Men firing Small Arms into the Embrazures, beat the Enemy off their Guns. The

The 25th the Batteries fired with great Succeſs. The Admiral ſent me Word, he intended to ſend in Boats with 600 Men, to take or deſtroy the Prudent and the Bienfaiſant in the Harbour. I ordered all the Batteries at Night to fire into the Works as much as poſſible, to keep the Enemy's Attention to the Land. The Miners and Workmen went on very well with their Approaches to the covered Way, tho' they had a continued and very ſmart Fire from it, and Grape Shot, and all Sorts of old Iron from the Guns of the Ramparts. We continued our Fire without ceaſing, and à Ricochet: The Boats got to the Ships at One in the Morning, and took them both: They were obliged to burn the Prudent, as ſhe was a-ground; and they towed off the Bienfaiſant to the N. E. Harbour.

The 26th the Admiral came on Shore, and told me he propoſed ſending 6 Ships into the Harbour the next Day. Juſt at this Time I received a Letter from the Governor, offering to capitulate, and the Articles (which were printed in the Extraordinary Gazette laſt Night) were agreed upon. The Troops remained in the Trenches this Night as uſual.

The 27th three Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Major Farquhar, took Poſſeſſion of the Weſt Gate; and I ſent in Brigadier General Whitmore to ſee the Garriſon lay down their Arms, and poſt the neceſſary Guards in the Town, on the Stores, Magazines, &c. And I had the Arms brought out of Town, and 11 Colours, which I ſend you under the Care of Capt. William Amherſt. As I have given in Orders, that I deſired every Commanding Officer of a Corps would acquaint the Officers and Men that I was greatly pleaſed with the brave and good Behaviour of the Troops, which has, and always muſt inſure Succeſs; I am to acquaint you, Sir, that I took the Liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the King.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boſcawen to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Namur, Gabreuſe Bay, 28th of July, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular Detail of the Landing and Siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant Action in the Night between the 25th and 26th Inſtant: The Boats of the Squadron were in two Diviſions, detached under the Command of Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent of 74 Guns, and Bienfaiſant of 64, the only remaining French Ships in the Harbour; in which they ſucceeded ſo well, as to burn the former, ſhe being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. Harbour, notwithſtanding they were expoſed to the Fire of the Cannon and Muſquetry of the Iſland Battery, Point Rochfort, and the Town, being favoured with a dark Night. Our Loſs was inconſiderable, 7 Men killed, and 9 wounded.

I have given the Command of the Bienfaiſant to Capt. Balfour, and the Echo, a Frigate, to Capt. Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, Lieutenants, who boarded the Bienfaiſant, ſucceed thoſe Gentlemen in the Ætna Fireſhip and Hunter Sloop.

I have only farther to aſſure His Majeſty, that all His Troops and Officers, both Sea and Land, have ſupported the Fatigue of this Siege, with great Firmneſs and Alacrity.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisbourg, found upon the Surrender of the Town to His Majeſty's Forces, under the Command of his Excellency Major General Amherſt.

Iron Ordnance, mounted on ſtanding Carriages with Beds and Coins,	36 Pounders	— —	38
	24	— —	97
	18	— —	23
	12	— —	19
	8	— —	10
	6	— —	28
	4	— —	6
Mortars Braſs with Beds,	12 ⅕ Inches	— —	3
	9	— —	1
	6 ½	— —	3
Mortars Iron with Beds,	12 ½ Inches	— —	6
	11	— —	4
	9	— —	1
Muſquets with Accoutrements,		— —	7500
Powder, whole Barrels,		— —	600
Muſquet Cartridges,		— —	80000
Ditto Balls,	Tons	— —	13
Round Shot,	36	— —	1607
	24	— —	1658
	12	— —	4000
	6	— —	2336
Grape Shot,	36	— —	139
	24	— —	134
	12	— —	330
	6	— —	130
Caſe Shot,	24	— —	53
Double headed Shot,	24	— —	245
	12	— —	153
Shells,	13 Inches	— —	850
	10	— —	38
	8	— —	138
	6	— —	27
Lead Pig, Ditto Sheet,	Tons	— —	12
Iron of Sorts,	Tons	— —	6
Wheel-barrows,		— —	600
Shovels,	Wood	— —	760
Ditto,	Iron	— —	900
Pick Axes,		— —	822
Iron Crows,	Large	— —	22
	Small	— —	12
Iron Wedges,		— —	42
Hand Mauls,		— —	18
Pin Mauls,		— —	12
Maſons Trowels,		— —	36
Hammers,		— —	36
Axes,		— —	18

This is all that the Commiſſaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

N B. *The Numbers and Force of the French Ships deſtroyed; the State of the Garriſon of Louiſbourg; and of the Killed and Wounded of His Majeſty's Forces, were publiſhed in the* Extraordinary Gazette *laſt Night.*

Whitehall, Auguſt 19.

This Morning two Officers arrived with Letters from Lieutenant General Bligh and Captain Howe, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherburg the 16th and 17th Inſtant, giving an Account, That His Majeſty's Forces, after having compleatly demoliſhed the Baſon, Peers, and Harbour of Cherburg, and deſtroyed all the Batteries, Forts, Magazines and Stores, at that Place, and along the Coaſt, were all reimbarked, without the leaſt Oppoſition from the Enemy, in order to purſue the further Objects of His Majeſty's Inſtructions. Twenty-two fine Braſs Cannon, and two Braſs Mortars, have been ſent to England; and 173 Iron Cannon, and three Iron Mortars, were deſtroyed.

Whitehall Treaſury Chambers, Dec. 1, 1757.

WHEREAS adhering to the King's Enemies, by giving to them Aid or Comfort, either within his Realm, or elſewhere, is High Treaſon, and the Concealment thereof is Miſpriſion of Treaſon;

And Whereas the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury have received Information, That a Loan of Money for that Purpoſe is at this Time negociating in this Kingdom; Their Lordſhips do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Perſon, by whoſe Diſcovery any Subject of His Majeſty, or any Perſon reſiding within this Realm, ſhall be convicted of lending or advancing directly or indirectly, or of cauſing or procuring to be ſo lent or advanced, or of ſubſcribing for, or contributing to, or of ſolliciting or contracting for or remitting, either in Coin or Bullion, or by Bill or Bills of Exchange, or by any other Means whatſoever, any Sum or Sums of Money, to or for the Uſe or Purpoſe aforeſaid. The ſaid Reward to be paid immediately on the Conviction of every ſuch Offender, by the Solicitor of the Treaſury, without Deduction, their Lordſhips having given Directions for the immediate Proſecution of ſuch Offenders.

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TUESDAY, *August* 22, 1758.

Whitehall, August 22.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

THE Embarkation of the Artillery, Stores and Provisions being compleated on the Evening of the 4th Instant, next Morning at Break of Day the Tents were struck, and all the Troops, amounting to 6367 Regulars, Officers, Light Infantry, and Rangers included, and 9024 Provincials, including Officers and Batteau Men, embarked in about 900 Batteaux and 135 Whale Boats, the Artillery, to cover our Landing, being mounted on Rafts.

At Five in the Evening, reached Sabbath Day Point (25 Miles down the Lake) where we halted till Ten, then got under Way again, and proceeded to the Landing Place (a Cove leading to the French advanced Guard) which we reached early next Morning the 6th.

Upon our Arrival, sent out a reconnoitring Party; and, having met with no Opposition, landed the Troops, formed them in four Columns, Regulars in the Center, and Provincials on the Flanks, and marched towards the Enemy's advanced Guard, composed of One Battallion, posted in a logged Camp, which, upon our Approach, they deserted, first setting Fire to their Tents, and destroying every Thing they could; but as their Retreat was very precipitate, they left several Things behind, which they had not Time either to burn or carry off. In this Camp we likewise found one Prisoner and a dead Man.

The Army in the foregoing Order continued their March through the Wood, on the West Side, with a Design to invest Ticonderoga; but the Wood being very thick, impassable with any Regularity to such a Body of Men, and the Guides unskilful, the Troops were bewildered, and the Columns broke, falling in one upon another.

Lord Howe, at the Head of the Right Center Column, supported by the Light Infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French Party, supposed to consist of about 400 Regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their Retreat from the advanced Guard; of these our Flankers killed a great many, and took 148 Prisoners, among whom were five Officers and three Cadets.

But this small Success cost us very dear, not as to the Loss of Numbers, for we had only two Officers killed, but as to Consequence, his Lordship being the first Man that fell in this Skirmish; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole Army, it is easy to conceive the Grief and Consternation his untimely Fall occasioned; for my Part, I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely.

The 7th, the Troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole Night on the Water, the following Day constantly on Foot, and the next Night under Arms, added to their being in Want of Provision, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most adviseable to return to the Landing-Place, which we accordingly did about Eight that Morning.

About Eleven in the Forenoon, sent off Lieutenant Colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th Regiment, six Companies of the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans, the Batteau Men, and a Body of Rangers and Provincials, to take Possession of the Saw-Mill, within two Miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected; as the Enemy who were posted there, after destroying the Mill, and breaking down their Bridge, had retired some Time before.

Lieutenant Colonel Bradstreet having laid another Bridge across, and having sent me Notice of his being in Possession of that Ground, I accordingly marched thither with the Troops, and we took up our Quarters there that Night.

The Prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their Reports, that the French had 8 Battalions, some Canadians and Colony Troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their Fort, who were intrenching themselves, and throwing up a Breast-work, and that they expected a Reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the Command of Monsr. de Levy, to make a Diversion on the Side of the Mohawk River, but upon Intelligence of our Preparations and near Approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected; it was thought most adviseable to lose no Time in making the Attack; wherefore early in the Morning of the 8th, I sent Mr. Clerk, the Engineer, across the River on the opposite Side of the Fort, in order to reconnoitre the Enemy's Intrenchments.

Upon his Return, and favourable Report of the Practicability of carrying those Works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very Day: Accordingly the Rangers, Light Infantry, and the Right Wing of Provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and post themselves in a Line out of Cannon-Shot of the Intrenchments; the Right extending to Lake George, and their Left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular Troops, destined for the Attack of the Intrenchments, might form on their Rear.

The Piquets were to begin the Attack, sustained by the Grenadiers, and they by the Battalions: The Whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the Enemy's Fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the Enemy's Breast-work.

After these Orders issued, the whole Army, except what had been left at the Landing Place to cover and guard the Batteaux and Whaleboats, and a Provincial Regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into Motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the Intrenchments, not only much stronger than had been represented, and the Breast-work at least eight or nine Feet high; but likewise the Ground before it covered with felled Trees, the Branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the Advancing of the Troops, that notwithstanding all their Intrepidity and Bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a Loss, without any Prospect of better Success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the Preservation of the Remainder of so many brave Men, and to prevent a total Defeat, that we should make the best Retreat possible: Accordingly, after several repeated Attacks, which lasted upwards of four Hours, under the most disadvantageous Circumstances,